

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the postmaster general to carry into effect an award made by the solicitor of the treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relations on the post office department, which award the postmaster general declined to execute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the postmaster general, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the postmaster general was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried, by a writ of error, to the supreme court of the United States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the postmaster general was not an official, executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this: Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the general government commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the supreme court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the respective states, possess the power in question; but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the constitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this District.—No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares, that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the session, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that state; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the court of King's Bench, because the sovereign, who, according to the theory of the constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and issued the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them to perform the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the supreme court of the United States is, by the constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in cases at common law, and the highest court of original jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its common law powers. Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question, is that it was included, by fair construction, in the power granted to the circuit courts of the United States, passed 13th of February, 1801; that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th day of February, 1801, conferred upon that court and the judges thereof the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this district confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent extra judicial prerogative powers of the court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in either case, is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision; those in the states to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District, their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the state they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1838.

GOVERNOR SHANNON'S INAUDIBLE.—The extreme length of this document prohibits us from publishing it entire, as we should otherwise be happy to do. It occupies a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, principally in the exposition of his principles and those of his party, with twelve pages upon the subject of finance. The address is in good temper and creditable as a literary production, and although we do not subscribe to all the doctrines contained therein, we have, we must confess, more respect for the man than we expected to entertain. He opens as follows:

In entering upon the high and responsible duties of the station to which I have been called by the voice of my countryman, I would do great injustice to my own feelings, were I not to express to you, and through you, to my fellow-citizens of the state, my deep sense of gratitude for this distinguished mark of their confidence. I am aware that I do not bring into the councils of the State, that age and experience in public affairs, which belonged to my

distinguished predecessors; yet, trusting in that All-wise Providence who presides over the destinies of the world, and relying on the intelligence and enlightened patriotism of this body, I hope I will be able to discharge the duties of the trust with which I have been honored, in such a manner, as will meet the expectations of my fellow-citizens. I cannot hope to be always right; but conscious as I am, that my greatest ambition is faithfully to serve my country, and aid with my humble efforts in promoting the interest, prosperity, and glory of my native State, I throw myself without fear on the justice and forbearance of a great and generous community.

Next follows a little common place upon the rapid growth and increasing importance of this state. He then speaks of education and makes several very good suggestions in favor of extending the benefits of our system of common schools to the German population of the state, he says:

Under the present act, for the support and better regulation of common schools, our German population are, in some degree, excluded from its benefits. The present law requires that reading writing and arithmetic shall be taught in the English language; provided, however, that any other language may be taught in addition to the English, at the discretion of the directors. Although the German may be taught, in connection with the English language, if the school directors so order, yet it is impossible, in many places, to procure a teacher capable of teaching both German and English, or to procure an English teacher capable of teaching German children. The consequence is, that in German settlements, they are unable to sustain any other than German schools, by which they are entirely excluded from the benefit of the school fund. This is not justice, to say the least. The Germans contribute their equal proportion towards the school fund, with other citizens—they have the same interest in it with others, and no portion of the community more cheerfully comply with all the laws of the country than they do. They constitute a large portion of our population, and are increasing annually. They are industrious, frugal, intelligent and virtuous, and devotedly attached to our free institutions. Their rights and interests should not, therefore, be disregarded. Why not leave it discretionary with each district, whether the English or German, or both, shall be taught? It is true, it may be desirable that all our population should be capable of understanding the English language, but this cannot be brought about in a day—it will require time, and must, and no doubt will take place gradually, by the necessary and continual intercourse between the German and English population. But it cannot be produced by any arbitrary act of legislation; requiring that to be done, which is impracticable, either on account of the feelings and education of parents, or the impossibility of procuring suitable teachers.

The next subject is that of internal improvement, in which his views do not differ from those of the Governor that have preceded him. He speaks of the importance of the Sandy and Beaver canal, a work hitherto carried on by individual enterprise, and recommends its adoption, by the state. The Governor then adverts to the agricultural interests of the state, and makes the following suggestions respecting the silk culture.

From the experiments which have been made, it may be said with certainty, that the successful culture of silk in Ohio, is no longer a matter of doubt; all that is wanting to render the business entirely successful and prosperous, is the direction of public attention to the subject; and, to extend to it, in its infancy, and for a limited time, some legislative aid, by allowing a bounty to the producer of the raw material. A laudable anxiety has been manifested in several of the states to encourage this branch of industry, by extending to the producer, a liberal bounty, for a limited time, and it has had the tendency of directing public attention to the subject, and bringing into active operation the manufacture of this valuable article. I would recommend the adoption of a similar policy in our own State.

The Governor then indulges in a little non committal upon the subject of the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary coming in competition with the Mechanical labor of the state, but makes no recommendations for the avoidance of the evil.

Then comes the subject of finance. Of the credit system he says:

Our system of credit, to which we have long been accustomed, could not be destroyed, without deranging, to a great extent, the whole business order of the community. Our policy, therefore, should be, not to destroy, or impair that part of our credit system which exists in the shape of bank paper, but to place it upon a more solid and substantial footing. I am aware that those who advocate the policy of reforming the present banking system, are charged with seeking its destruction, and desiring to establish gold and silver as the only currency of the country. There is no foundation for this charge.

As most of the bank charters expire on the first of January, 1843, you may be called on at the present session to consider of the policy of extending the charters of the existing banks, or such as may be deemed worthy of public confidence, and called for by the public good. I am aware that there are a great variety of opinions in the community, as to the system of banking most conducive to the public welfare, and best adapted to the wants and interests of the people. But, however objectionable the present system of banking may be, the policy of creating a new system, or of chartering new banks, at the present time, may well be doubted.

The Governor proceeds to charge the failures of the banks upon over issues, and suggests the remedy, as follows:

To remedy this defect in the banking system, I would increase the liability of the stockholders to a sufficient amount to secure the public against all possible loss, and make each stockholder personally responsible in this private capacity for the amount of his liability.—The extent, however, to which stockholders should be made individually liable, in order to secure the public, is a matter of detail, about which there is, no doubt, a variety of opinions. I believe the public would be amply secured by rendering each stockholder liable in his individual capacity, for his proportion of the debt of the bank, to be estimated according to the amount of stock owned by him. This, with other checks and safeguards, which are proposed to be thrown around those institutions, is believed, would be sufficient to secure the public against all loss. I would impose no liability on the stockholders, which was not de-

manded for the public security; but when the public grant to bankers important privileges, they have a right to expect and require from them, ample security against all loss. The sound institutions that are disposed to act honestly, and pursue their legitimate business of banking, are as deeply interested in the safety of the banks, as any other portion of the public.

He recommends the re-enactments of the law prohibiting the issue of small notes.

The banks should be prohibited, for the present, from issuing or putting in circulation any notes of a less denomination than five dollars; and, ultimately, their issues should be restricted to notes of ten dollars and upwards. This would furnish us with an every day currency, to be used in ordinary transactions, composed of gold and silver; while substantial paper money would be used in the more extensive business operations of the country. It would have a salutary check on the issues of the banks, increase the specie circulation, and purify the currency of the state.

The enforcement of quarterly statements from the banks is also recommended. In relation to the repeal of Bank charters, the following language is used.

The legislature should retain, by express provisions, the power of altering, amending, or repealing bank charters at pleasure. This provision would compel the banks to consult the wants and interests of the people, which is now, in most cases, a secondary consideration. They would feel their responsibility to, and their dependence on, the public; and seek popular favor, by deserving it. Experience might show, that additional restrictions and limitations should be imposed on the banks, or that the rigor of their charters should be diminished; or a variety of circumstances might occur, which would render a bank unequal for the public interest, which was expedient for the time of its creation. In all these cases, it would be proper for the legislature to possess the power of so acting, in reference to those institutions, as the public interest might require. The representatives of the people would never exercise this right, except the public good demanded it, and then only in such a manner as to secure the equitable rights of the stockholders. I am aware that many entertain the opinion that the legislature possesses the right to repeal bank charters, without any express reservation of such right. However well founded this opinion may be in principle, it must be recollected that there is a strong current of judicial decisions the other way; and that our courts, following the legal precedents, would not, in all probability, recognize the right. To save all judicial controversy, therefore, prudence demands that this right should be expressly reserved in the charters.

Prohibiting stockholders from borrowing money from their own banks is also recommended.

I am aware that there may be some difficulty in giving an immediate and practical operation, to all the above reform provisions, as none of the bank charters expire until the first of January, 1843; but, if you should be called on to extend any of the bank charters, and deem it expedient to do so, I would respectfully recommend to your consideration the policy of incorporating the above provisions into the extended charters. I would also suggest the policy of passing a law to suppress the circulation of all notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and prohibiting the banks from issuing post-notes; and inflicting suitable penalties on all banks that may hereafter suspend specie payment, or in any manner violate their charters.

I would also recommend the passage of a law prohibiting, under suitable penalties, the establishment within this state of any branch, office or agency of the Bank of the United States, as recently chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Also, that it be made a penal offence for any director or stockholder of any bank in this State to purchase or receive, either directly or indirectly, the notes of the bank in which he is interested, for less than the value for which they purport to be issued.

The Governor then goes on to show us what recommendations he should make if he were president of the United States, treats of the Sub Treasury and the United States Bank *amore*, leads us into a "long digression" which is perfectly out of place, and of course, ridiculous, and ends in a fog, in which we have no inclination to obfuscate our readers.

A RUMOR.—It is said that Judge Trotter has sent in his resignation as United States Senator. We were not prepared for this, but presumed that the result of the election in this county would induce him to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election. We can hardly believe the rumor, but in a week two we shall know certainly what course the Judge intends to pursue.—*Southern Argus.*

ANOTHER SUB TREASURY WITH LEGS.—Win. M. Price, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, at New York, on the 6th inst, took passage suddenly and without any previous notice, in the steam ship Liverpool for England. Many rumors are afloat as to the cause of his sudden departure. Some think he has gone in pursuit of Swartwout, others believe that he is a defaulter to the Government in the amount of \$900,000 and has made his escape. He is one of Gen. Jackson's appointments. Mr. P. left a letter to the President containing his resignation.

MODERATE DRINKING.—"Dick," says Sam Dickens to an old cron, whom he had not seen for some ten or fifteen years, "do you love whiskey as well as you used to do?" "Why," says Sam, "I like the critter pretty well yet; but since I am getting a little in years, I can't stand it as well, for when you know'd me I could drink a caution, and never face me; but now I can't take more than a couple of quarts, before it begins to fly into my head."

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURY MISSING.—The loco loco Postmaster at Pekin, Illinois, has absconded with all the public funds in his possession—about \$600. When last seen he was making the best of his way for Texas.

The Fort Plain Journal says:—We understand the Hon. JAMES D. HAMMOND, first Judge of Oswego county, a leading politician of the loco loco party, voted for Luther Bradish for Lieutenant Governor. Will the Albany Argus make a memorandum of this fact, for future reference, as it is important to know where one's friends are to be found?

The Jackson (Mississippi) Sun states that the loco loco Representatives in the Legislature from Copiah county, have been instructed, by six hundred out of the eight hundred voters in the county to vote for a Whig Senator, and that they will either "obey or resign."

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1838.

AGENTS FOR THE EXPRESS.

The following persons have consented to act as agents for this paper, and their receipts for money paid them on our account shall be binding on us.

ORSON DUDLEY, Waterville.
A. P. REED, Damascus.
HAZARD STRONG, Esq. Napoleon.
H. GILFASON Esq. Florida.
B. B. ASHLE, Independence.
H. SESSONS Esq. Dyance.
B. HILTON, Brunersburg.
D. STRAYER Esq. Monclova.
A. F. HULL, Lockport.

DISURBANCE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The capitol of Pennsylvania has been, and was, at the latest advices, the scene of one of the most unhallowed rows, that ever disgraced a civilized people. A mob, introduced itself into the state house, drove the legislators from their seats, with threats of spilling their blood, broke the windows and mutilated the building, and were not driven away but by the bayonets of soldiers ordered from Philadelphia, at the requisition of the Governor.—The disturbance arose in the House, in consequence of the conflicting claims of persons demanding seats in that body. Both parties introduced their members, and each made a separate organization, when a mob interposed and anarchy succeeded disagreement. The newspapers contain so many conflicting statements, and excited pictures, that it is impossible to know what to believe. It is conceded, however, that the leaders of the mob are members of the Van Buren party and of course the violence is chargeable upon them. This, besides being wrong in itself, is *prima facie* evidence that their claims are unfounded in justice, for it is the unjust who seek to further their claims at the expense of discord and civil war. Be this as it may, those who are guilty have much to answer for, and Pennsylvania has received a wound, that will fester long before it is healed. Business is suspended, and not only Harrisburg, but the whole state, is wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement.

THE FIRE IN PERRYSBURG.—There is no better exponent of the moral character of a place, than the feelings manifested by its citizens for the distresses of their fellows. In this respect Perrysburg stands before us in a very favorable light. The fire bore hard upon several individuals whose means were not ample, and the people of the town with a praiseworthy liberality have taken means the most efficient to console them for their loss. Two young ladies, milliners have received donations to a considerable amount. Mr. Austin, school-master, has been comfortably provided for. Mr. Beach, whose losses were the most considerable, his store and a part of his goods having been destroyed, has made a general rally of the town, to go to the woods, cut, frame and draw the timber for a new store which will, most probably, be rising from the ashes of the old, before this article is printed. This is right, and in Mr. Beach's case, particularly so, for he is well deserving of all his neighbors can do for him.

FIRE IN HURON.—We learn from an extra of the Huron Advertiser that a destructive fire occurred in that place, on the morning of the 12th inst., consuming an entire block of buildings, in which was situated the office of that paper, which was destroyed, with its materials. Total loss twelve thousand dollars.

Our people will please to remember that this business of locking up the stable, after the horse is stolen, is not exactly the thing it's crack'd up to be. They had better have some organization, by which they may bring the force they have upon a fire, in case one should occur, lest they be called to mourn bitter tears over their folly and negligence, while picking up the scorched nails from the ashes of their departed houses. Don't talk big, now, and prate about fire engines in future, but go to work and do the best you can with the hands God has given you—now. Remember, a fire hook, might have saved two of the three buildings lately burned in Perrysburg.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Is well enough; rather tame perhaps, but yet well enough. It is just what was expected and, of course, nobody is disappointed. It is too much in the style of an address intended for the people rather than for Congress, but this is the fault of the school of politics to which Mr. Van Buren belongs—the Van Buren school. It awakens but little interest; for who feels enthusiastic in Mr. Van Buren's cause? And yet the message is well enough!

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—A noble honest good tempered document; independent without rudeness and searching without being studiously satirical. It is well worthy of the man and of the office, and should be read and preserved by every citizen of the state. Albeit we subscribe not entirely to all the positions, we have no less respect for the man, a respect that must be felt, if not acknowledged by his most violent political enemies. He has now retired from public life—probably forever. He has seen a long and arduous public service. May his services not be forgotten, his advice not untrespassed, and may the days of his old age be pleasant and lengthened out.

Ladies! If you wish to avoid the colds and agues of the season, wear woollen stockings. By all who wish to preserve the bloom upon their cheeks, they should be worn. Indeed if they are very much worn, they are still better than flimsy fabrics of cotton or silk that cheat the eye but convey no impression to the understanding.

ORIGIN OF A PRAIRIE.—These is a prairie in, we believe, Williams county, a majority of which is said to be owned by Judge Evans, which bears upon its face incontestable marks of its origin. The level of the prairie is lower than that of the country around, and across the natural outlet for the water there exists a strong and well built beaver dam, which is still in a good state of preservation. The water being raised to the height of several feet, killed the trees, which have fallen, their decayed remains now lying in all directions among the grass that grows luxuriantly among them.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.—The number of the 18th inst, contains a beautiful plate of a scene in the Highlands, engraved by Osborne, from a design by Chapman. We have our own recollections of its correctness, added to which there is a spirit, and a repose in the picture, that gives it a peculiar beauty. The contents of this number are original, from the pens of Willis, Fay, Mills, and others.

The Buffalo Commercial tells a story of the heroism of the engineer of the steamboat Constitution, who raised the steam in the boilers to the highest pitch, and placed himself upon the bar of the safety valve, risking thus his own life to keep the vessel off shore in the late gale. A similar instance occurred on board the steamboat Newberry, several years since, when she was under the command of Capt. Pratt, of this place, in an attempt to extricate the Newberry from the ice. The boilers of the boat are said to bear the marks of the straining they received, until this day.

The steamboat Constitution, captain and all is now in the employ of the United States. Wonder if Capt. Appleby, the hero of the Caroline, does not prefer the Government to the Patriot service.

A little chap came walking very leisurely into our office the other day, with a speaking something in his countenance, that, for the moment drew our attention. "Mr. Reed," said he in a whisper, "our house is on fire, and mother wants you to send one of the boys to help put it out." The little fellow was cool, although his house was hot, as it appeared, for on looking out, the blaze was coming through the roof. So we seized a bucket, our partner another, and the imp took the wash basin and out we sallied, and *set down* the boy's shantie in one minute less than no time.

VANDALISM.—Some silly fellows, whose property has been augmented in value, some hundred per cent, by the improvements going on upon the Black Swamp Road, have disgraced themselves by cutting down the gates placed by the superintendent, upon that thoroughfare.

THE OLD OAK TREE.—Previously to the commencement of active operations upon the Ohio line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, on an occasion when several of the State officers connected with that work, together with a number of our citizens had convened together upon the line to perform the ceremony of breaking the ground, an incident occurred which is worthy of record. Scarcely had the first spadeful of earth been taken from the spot, when a huge oak, the peer and monarch of the forest, for miles around, without the agency of the hand of man, and unimpelled by a breath of wind, broke from its seat and threw its giant form to the earth, with a crashlike an earthquake. It was the last cry of the prophet of the woods, who had broken his heart in giving forth the results of his last vision, to his tribe—the vision of their downfall. And fully lowly are his children bending their heads in response to the dying prophecy of the old oak tree. They are falling as the hail stones fall from the overcharged cloud; they are passing away as the grass of the prairies wastes, before the combined energies of the fire and the storm. Improvement, that giant child of modern times, more potent than the Titans of old, is striding over the country, tearing up the forest, leveling down the hills and filling up the valleys. In one hand he bears a steam engine, in the other a printing press, and rail roads and canals stride his track. He sweeps his hand over Nature's waste, and it becomes a fertile field—he setteth down his foot and there springeth up a foundry—he sendeth back the river to seek its fountain head, and it returneth and poureth upon the wheels of a mill. In his favorite haunts cities rise, and where he sitteth himself down to rest are the beauteous places of the earth.

"Mine host" of the "Defiance Exchange," to wit, Lyman Langdon Esq, lately received from the Governor the appointment of Associate Judge for the county of Williams. Well, friend Lyman is a very clever fellow, and an attentive reader of our "valuable paper," and if these things will not qualify him for the bench we know not what will. Besides he has been long at the bar from which the transition to the bench is always easy and graceful. May his judicial acts be equally spirited, with his practice as a bar-ister.

Gen. Scott passed through this place, on his way east on Saturday last. As he traveled with great speed, it has been supposed, by the knowing ones, that he was in considerable of a hurry.

A machine has been invented for the preparation of flax for spinning without the tedious process of rotting. After preparation the flax appears like lint, and may be spun in the same manner as cotton.

Why is the Fever and Ague like Daniel O'Connell? Dye give it up? Because it is a great agitator.

A. F. Patrick Esq. has received the appointment of Post Master, at Damascus, Henry County.

Doctor Justus Dwight, of this place, and the Hon. Micah Sterling of Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, are at issue upon a question of veracity, in relation to the judgeship of the Hon. I. H. Bronson. We have paid but little attention to the progress of the quarrel, which, as we are informed, has passed through all the degrees, up to the "lie direct." In justice however, to one of our citizens, it is due from us to state, that Doctor Dwight is as far from being a liar as any man we ever knew.

FALERNIAN.—If any of our bibacious readers have a taste that can be tickled with a wee drop of the real juice of the Maderia grape, just call at Spafford's Exchange, and sip that which will leave a perfume on the palate, like the memory of innocent pleasures long past.

CANADA WAR.—Friends and fellow citizens—Keep cool and don't make fools of yourselves in this Canada business. Stay at home—mind your own affairs—keep your money—don't tear your shirts, nor hurra before you are out of the woods. Form as many secret societies as you please, practice your winks, nods and grips as you please, but don't get drunk—don't pledge yourselves—don't trust yourselves on British ground. They handle guns very careless on the other side of the boundary. Them Britishers always shut up their eyes before they shoot, and there is no knowing what they may do, if they should get shooting bullets. It's perfect folly to get in the way of a gun in careless hands; so keep shady—don't join the "hunters" don't go wandering off away from home "about your business" don't "have as good a right to be in one place as another." If you want to look mysterious, look so at your wife; if you want to shake your head, shake it at your children. Do business on your own capital—pay a sufficient respect to the soundness of your skin—take a newspaper and pay for it, and you can learn all about these matters as well as if you were on the ground.

These kegs now hold the rebels bold, Packed up like pickled herring, They're on their way to Canada, In this new mode of ferrying.

Oh! for Lieut. Homans! Oh! for Lieutenant Ottinger! those seers of Gorgone, Hydras Chimera's dire, who in their perilous perignations through the Black Swamp, saw cannons headed up in cheese cakes; pork barrels brim full of patriots all salted down and pickled up for war; pikes and daggers sticking out out at the bung holes of whisky barrels, and all the paraphernalia of battle and murder and sudden death in each lumbering Pennsylvania wagon they met. Were they here now they might see, proud peerless patriots passing publicly, boasting of their deeds and exhibiting their trophies, either stolen or torn from their enemies, with all the prompt and circumstance of safe and swaggering bravado. During the day we have noticed.

ITEM.—Patriot shooner three sheets in the wind and the fourth fluttering—staggering under the weight of canvass, with

Pint pocket pistol peeping from the pocket. **ITEM.**—Two horse wagon, loaded with three patriots—the driver armed with a musket and driving with the ramrod; the others loaded to the muzzle with whisky, and only prevented from going off, by holding on to each other.

The Mormons have sent missionaries to England, and the doctrines of the golden bible are now preached in the British metropolis.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTERS.—The defalcations of Mr. Price, already discovered amount to between \$40 and 50,000. Smith, Register of the Treasury is said to be in default, Quaker Master General Jessup is suspected. Gen. Gratiot has been stricken from the rolls of the Army, and his property attached, even to his carriage. There are stories of defalcations among the Canal Commissioners in New-York. Here is a panic of which the Whigs are not the authors—a distress not caused by the U. S. Bank. There is trouble in the wigwag and dismay in the kitchen—the loaves and fishes are making off with the servants, and the party is in danger of *supper-ation*.

ITEMS. General Theller has been arrested in Detroit, and held to bail in \$6,000, for setting on foot an expedition into Canada.

The Brady Guards have enlisted into the service of the United States, for three months. The first premium offered for a plan of a State House in Ohio, is to be awarded to Mr. Walters of Cincinnati.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Has so far been employed upon local matters, and taking initiatory steps to carry out their Bank Reform measures.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest has transpired concerning the movements of that body. Whole number of votes given in Ohio, at the late election 210,057. Shannon's majority, 5,736.

Austin Squires, convicted of shooting his wife in May last, was hung within the walls of the jail at Rochester on the 5th inst.

The Liverpool sailed on the 21th inst, carrying out 40 passengers, \$125,000 in gold, and several thousand letters.

It is said, that the bonds of Messrs. Quackenbush and Birdsall surties for Mr. Swartwout were surrendered to those gentlemen by Mr. Price. If so Uncle Sam may whistle.

B. F. Butler has been appointed district attorney, vice Mr. Price stepped out.

The Detroit Post is out upon Mr. Van Buren, and publishes a savage caricature of his proclamation.

The Buffalonian advertises for 100 hunters to invade Canada. Booh! h! z oph! h! hobbles gobble! Mr. Buffalonian.

P. Huntoon, Post Master in Essex Vermont has been imprisoned for pocketing the loose change pertaining to his Sub-Treasury.

Bill Johnston, has been taken again. The general opinion now is, that he is both coward and fool, as well as knave.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders that our Government vessels, shall bring home no more *asses*—than they carry out.